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(Motion to Remand—#27;
Motion for Summary Judgment—#32)

To establish subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to diversity of citizenship, the party asserting jurisdiction must show: (1) complete diversity of citizenship among opposing

1 parties and (2) an amount in controversy exceeding \$75,000. 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a). Where a
2 defendant removes a plaintiff's state action on the basis of diversity jurisdiction, the defendant
3 must either: (1) demonstrate that it is facially evident from the plaintiff's complaint that the
4 plaintiff seeks in excess of \$75,000, or (2) prove, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the
5 amount in controversy meets the jurisdictional limit. *Valdez v. Allstate Ins. Co.*, 372 F.3d 1115
6 (9th Cir. 2004). In considering what evidence may be considered under (2) above, the Ninth
7 Circuit has adopted the "practice of considering facts presented in the removal petition as well as
8 any 'summary-judgement-type evidence relevant to the amount in controversy at the time of
9 removal.'" *Matheson v. Progressive Specialty Ins. Co.*, 319 F.3d 1089, 1090 (9th Cir. 2003)
10 (quoting *Singer v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.*, 116 F.3d 373, 377 (9th Cir.1997)). For
11 jurisdictional purposes, the amount in controversy is determined by the amount at stake in the
12 underlying litigation. *Theis Research, Inc. v. Brown & Bain*, 400 F.3d 659, 662 (9th Cir. 2005).
13 In determining the amount in controversy, a district court may consider the amount of
14 compensatory and punitive damages recoverable based on plaintiff's complaint as well as attorney
15 fees, but may not consider interest and cost of suit. *Meisel v. Allstate Indem. Co.*, 357 F.Supp.2d
16 1222, 1225 (citing *Hunt v. Wash. State Apple. Adver. Comm'n*, 432 U.S. 333, 347–48 (1977)).

17 Here, neither party presents the Court with good arguments as to why the Court
18 should either remand or keep this case. Cashman's argument seems to be that Colorado Casualty
19 denies liability and, therefore, believes the amount in controversy is zero dollars, less than the
20 jurisdictional minimum. This is ludicrous. Colorado Casualty, on the other hand, seems to argue
21 that Cashman's request for punitive damages necessarily meets the amount in controversy
22 requirement because Nevada law would allow for punitive damages that exceed the threshold.
23 This is insufficient. Rather, Colorado Casualty would have to provide some basis for what the
24 punitive damages would likely be if awarded.

25 Even though neither party has presented compelling arguments to the Court, the
26 Court must nonetheless rule on the motion. Thus, the Court reviews the complaint and finds that

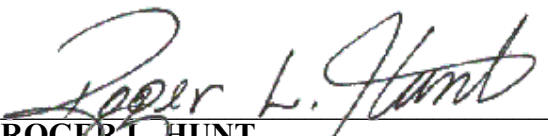
1 the amount in controversy requirement has not been met and remands this case to State Court. As
2 such, the Court will not address the motion for summary judgment but defers its ruling for the
3 State Court.

4 **CONCLUSION**

5 Accordingly, and for good cause appearing,

6 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Cashman's Motion to Remand (#27) is
7 GRANTED. The Clerk of the Court is order to remand this case to the State Court from which it
8 originated.

9 Dated: March 9, 2012.

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12 **ROGER L. HUNT**
13 **United States District Judge**
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